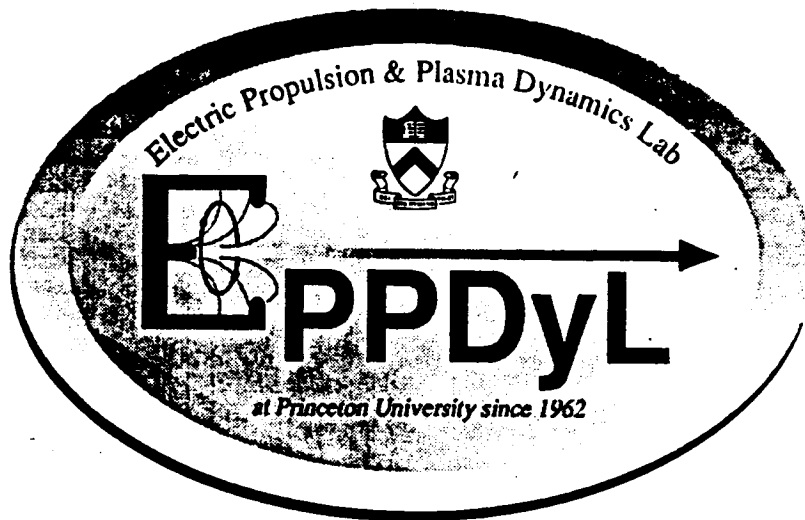


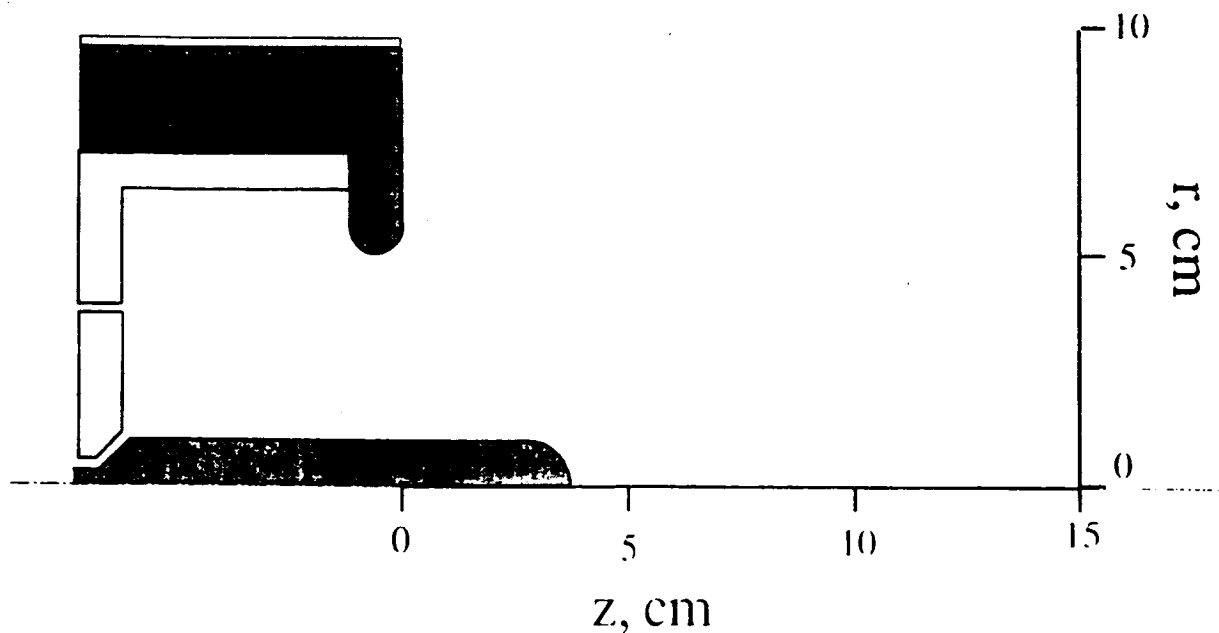
Appendix M

8-20
V92-100520054

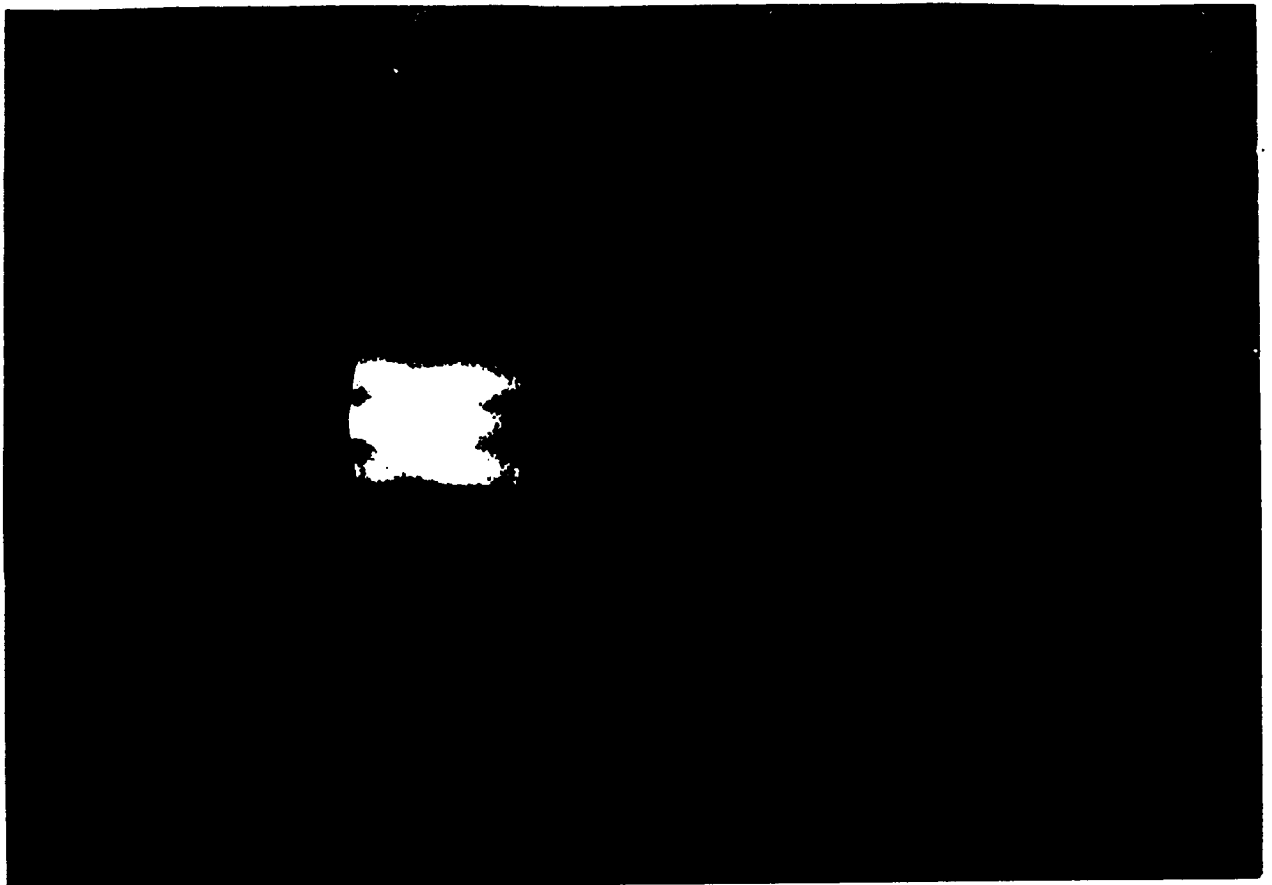
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M-2

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

RESEARCH FOCUS

~2kW to ~30 kW

- * Anode losses are dominant
- Frozen flow losses are present
- * Cathode erosion is important

~30 kW to ~ 200 kW

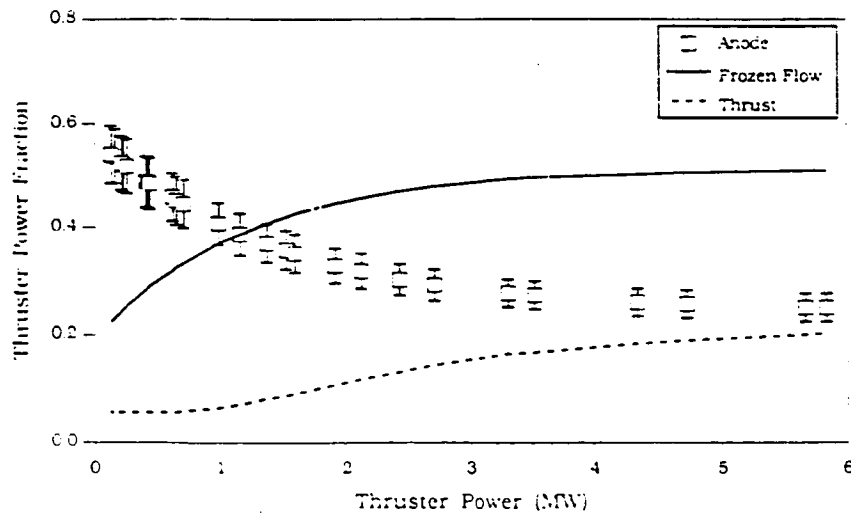
- * Anode losses are important
- * Frozen flow losses are important
- * Cathode erosion is important

≥200 kW-

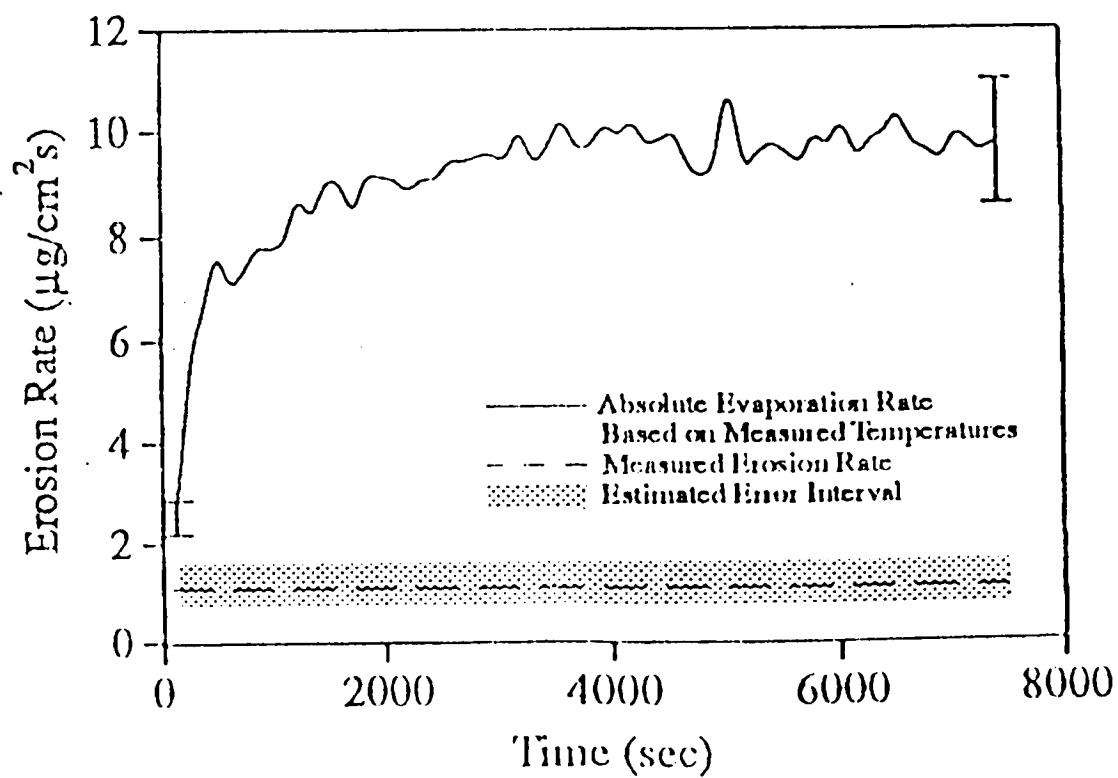
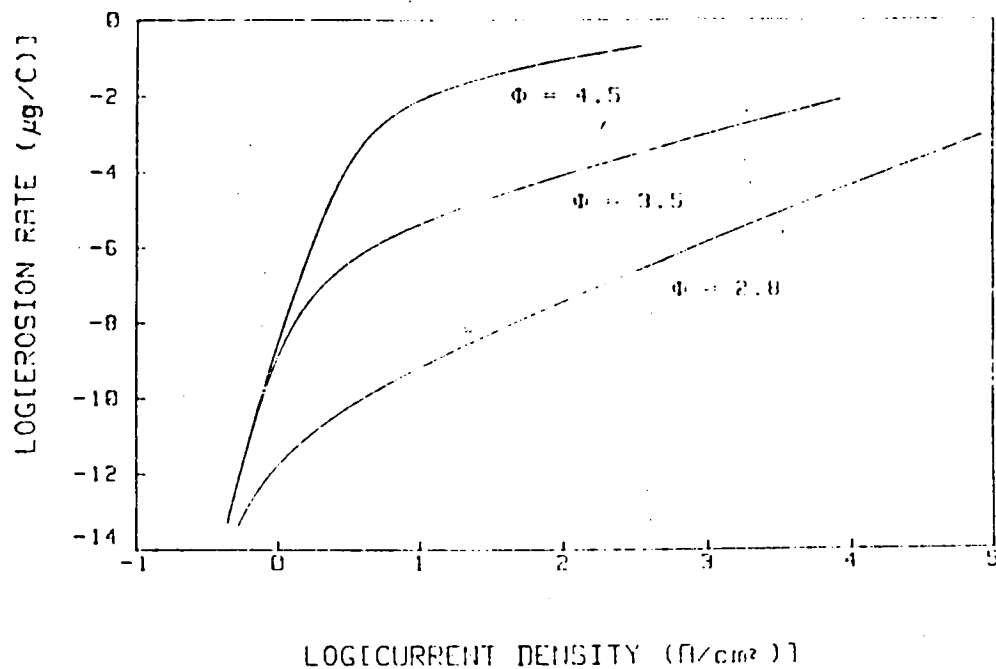
- * Frozen flow losses are dominant
- Anode losses; an engineering challenge
- * Cathode erosion is important

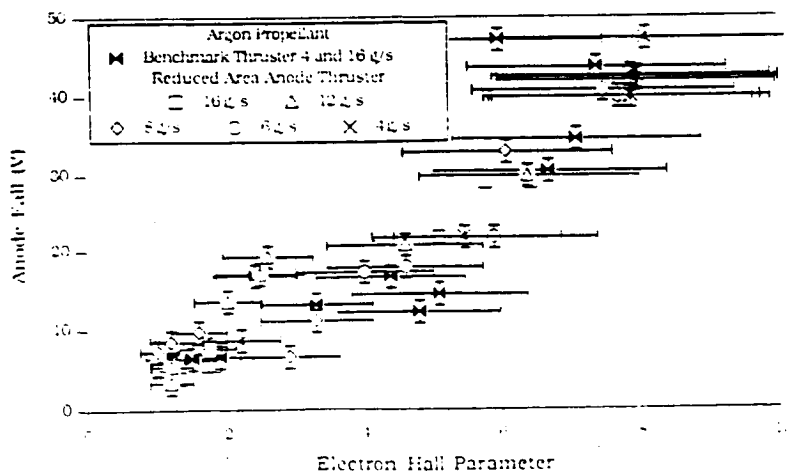
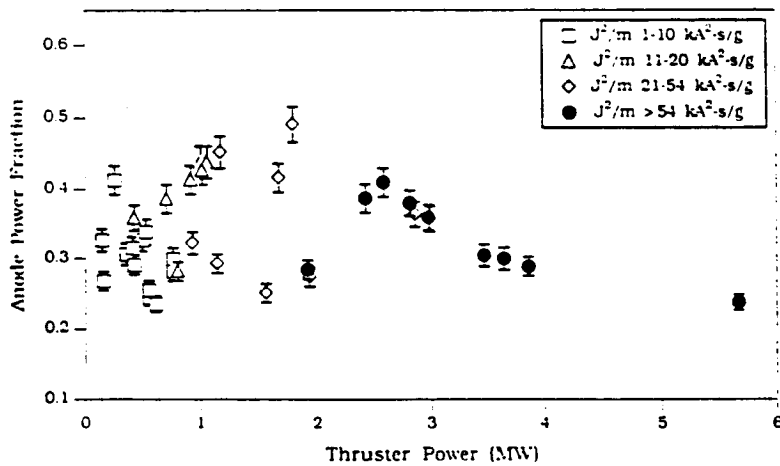
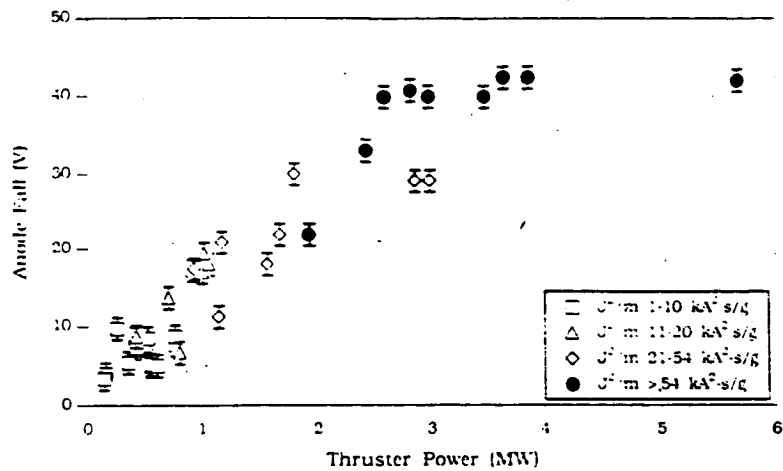
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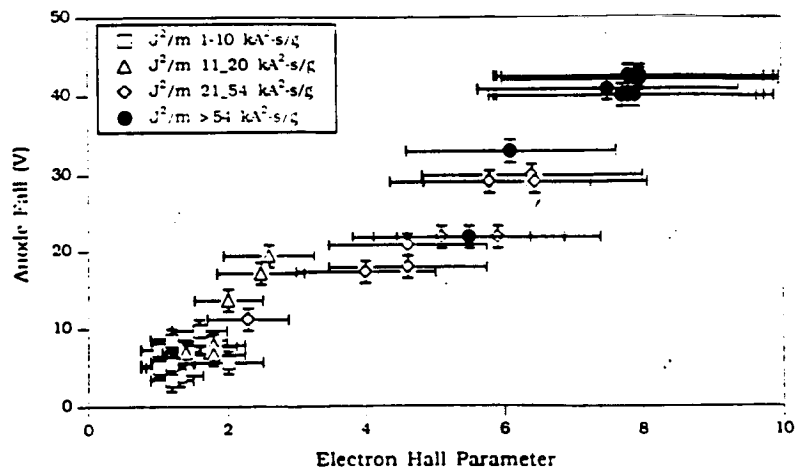
MPD Thruster Power Partitioning



CATHODE EVAPORATIVE MASS LOSS







PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Detailed kinetic description of electrostatic and electromagnetic stability of current-carrying, collisional and flowing plasma.
2. Dispersion tensor reveals dominant unstable modes of the self-field MPD thruster.
3. Experiments confirm linear current-driven instabilities at levels below "critical" total current.
4. kW-level experiments confirm these instabilities.

CURRENT RESEARCH

- 1. Estimations of momentum and energy exchange rates between particles and unstable waves.**
- 2. Improved transport models include plasma turbulence effects.**
- 3. Numerical model (2-D MHD vectorized code) of MPD thruster.**
- 4. Evaluation of turbulence suppression by:**
 - a. Propellant choice and seeding**
 - b. Better magnetic field topology**
 - c. Geometry-induced scaling of current density**
 - d. Active radio frequency turbulence suppression**

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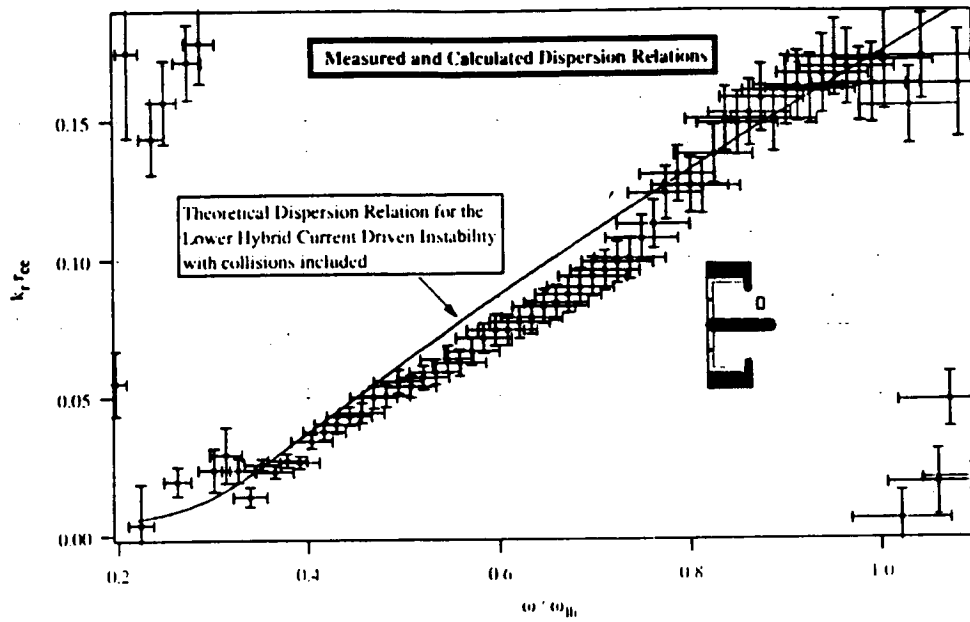


FIGURE 11 • 12 MAY 76

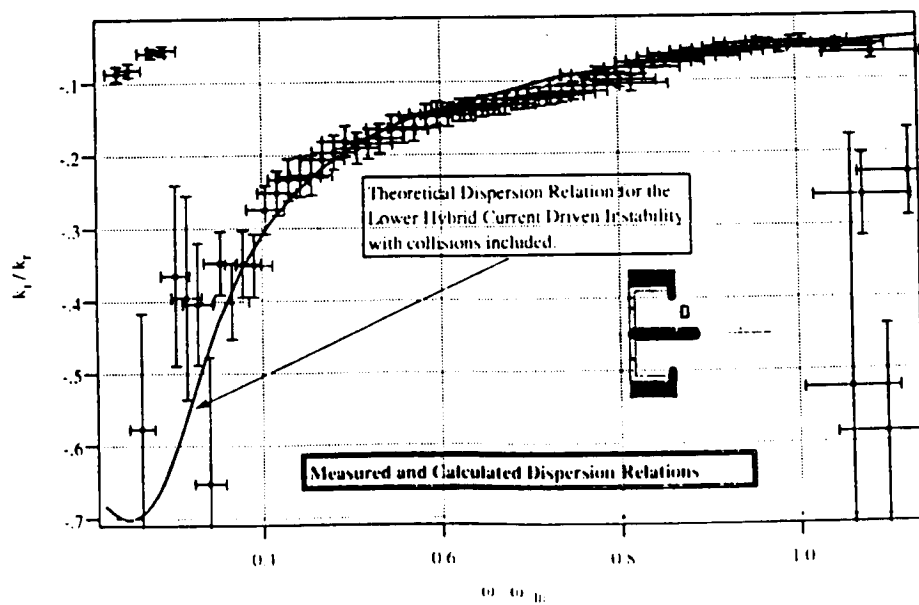


FIGURE 12 • 12 MAY 76